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Proof**CONTROL ID:** 1803991**TITLE:** Comet C/2012 S1 (ISON): Observations of the Dust Grains from SOFIA and of the Atomic Gas from NSO Dunn and McMath-Pierce Solar Telescopes**AUTHORS (FIRST NAME, LAST NAME):** Diane H Wooden¹, Charles E. Woodward², David E Harker³, Michael S.P. Kelley⁴, Michael Sitko⁵, William T Reach⁶, Imke De Pater⁷, Robert D Gehrz², Ludmilla Kolokolova⁴, Anita L Cochran⁸, Adam J McKay⁹, Kevin Reardon¹⁰, Gianna Cauzzi¹⁰, Gian Paolo Tozzi¹¹, Damian J Christian¹², David B Jess¹³, Mihalios Mathioudakis¹³, Carey Michael Lisse¹⁴, Jeffrey P Morgenthaler¹⁵, Matthew Manning Knight¹⁶**INSTITUTIONS (ALL):** 1. NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, United States.

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ABSTRACT BODY: Comet C/2012 S1 (ISON) is unique in that it is a dynamically new comet derived from the Oort cloud reservoir of comets with a sun-grazing orbit. Infrared (IR) and visible wavelength observing campaigns were planned on NASA's Stratospheric Observatory For Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA) and on National Solar Observatory Dunn (DST) and McMath-Pierce Solar Telescopes, respectively. We highlight our

early results.

SOFIA (+FORCAST [1]) mid- to far-IR images and spectroscopy (~5–35 μm) of the dust in the coma of ISON are to be obtained by the ISON-SOFIA Team during a flight window 2013 Oct 21–23 UT ($r_h \approx 1.18$ AU). Dust characteristics, identified through the 10 μm silicate emission feature and its strength [2], as well as spectral features from cometary crystalline silicates (Forsterite) at 11.05–11.2 μm , and near 16, 19, 23.5, 27.5, and 33 μm are compared with other Oort cloud comets that span the range of small and/or highly porous grains (e.g., C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp) [3,4,5] and C/2001 Q4 (NEAT) [6]) to large and/or compact grains (e.g., C/2007 N4 (Lulin) [7] and C/2006 P1 (McNaught) [8]). Measurement of the crystalline peaks in contrast to the broad 10 and 20 μm amorphous silicate features yields the cometary silicate crystalline mass fraction [9], which is a benchmark for radial transport in our protoplanetary disk [10]. The central wavelength positions, relative intensities, and feature asymmetries for the crystalline peaks may constrain the shapes of the crystals [11]. Only SOFIA can look for cometary organics in the 5–8 μm region.

Spatially resolved measurements of atoms and simple molecules from when comet ISON is near the Sun ($r_h < 0.4$ AU, near Nov–20–Dec–03 UT) were proposed for by the ISON-DST Team. Comet ISON is the first comet since comet Ikeya-Seki (1965f) [12,13] suitable for studying the alkali metals Na and K and the atoms specifically attributed to dust grains including Mg, Si, Fe, as well as Ca. DST's Horizontal Grating Spectrometer (HGS) measures 4 settings: Na I, K, C2 to sample cometary organics (along with Mg I), and [O I] as a proxy for activity from water [14] (along with Si I and Fe I). State-of-the-art instruments that will also be employed include IBIS [15], which is a Fabry-Perot spectral imaging system that concurrently measures lines of Na, K, Ca II, or Fe, and ROSA (CSUN/QUB) [16], which is a rapid imager that simultaneously monitors Ca II or CN. From McMath-Pierce, the Solar-Stellar Spectrograph also will target ISON (320–900 nm, $R \sim 21,000$, $r_h < 0.3$ AU). Assuming survival, the intent is to target ISON over $r_h < 0.4$ AU, characteristic of prior Na detections [12,13,17,18,19].

References:

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INDEX TERMS: 6015 PLANETARY SCIENCES: COMETS AND SMALL BODIES Dust, 6023 PLANETARY SCIENCES: COMETS AND SMALL BODIES Comets: dust tails and trails, 6005 PLANETARY SCIENCES: COMETS AND SMALL BODIES Atmospheres, 6008 PLANETARY SCIENCES: COMETS AND SMALL BODIES Composition.

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